

NEBRASKA



Opioid-Related Overdose Deaths

In 2016, there were 44 opioid-related overdose deaths in Nebraska—a rate of 2.4 deaths per 100,000 persons and less than the national rate of 13.3 deaths per 100,000 persons.

Opioid Pain Reliever Prescriptions

In 2015, Nebraska providers wrote 72.8 opioid prescriptions per 100 persons (1.4 million prescriptions). In the same year, the average U.S. rate was 70 opioid prescriptions per 100 persons ([IMS Health, 2016](#)).

Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS)

The incidence of NAS in Nebraska has increased from 0.2 per 1,000 births in 2001 to 1.6 per 1,000 births in 2013, a more than eightfold increase. The average across 28 states included in the 2013 analysis was 6.0 cases per 1,000 births ([CDC, MMWR, 2014](#)).

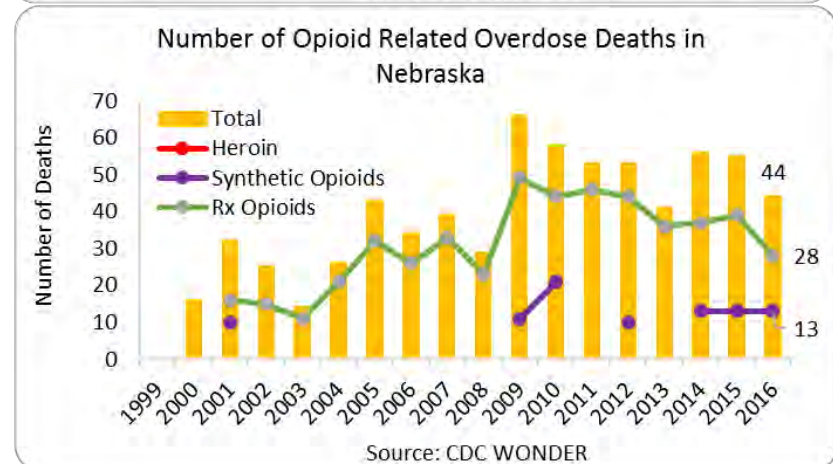
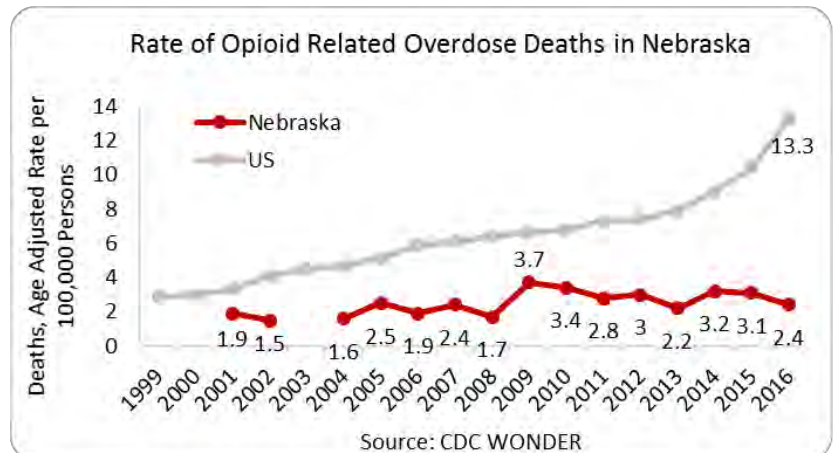
HIV Prevalence and HIV Diagnoses Attributed to Injection Drug Use (IDU)

U.S. Incidence: In 2015, 9.1 percent (3,594¹) of the 39,513 new diagnoses of HIV in the United States were attributed to IDU. Among new cases, 8.2 percent (2,614¹) of cases among men and 13.2 percent (980) of cases among women were transmitted via IDU ([CDC](#)).

U.S. Prevalence: In 2014, 955,081 Americans were living with a diagnosed HIV infection—a rate of 299.5 per 100,000 persons. Of these, 18.1 percent (131,056¹) of males and 22.6 percent (52,013) of females were living with HIV attributed to IDU ([CDC](#)).

State Incidence: Of the new HIV cases in 2015, 81 occurred in Nebraska (a rate of 5 infections per 100,000 people), with 9.6 percent¹ of new cases in males and 0.0 percent of new cases in females attributed to IDU ([AIDSVu](#)).

State Prevalence: In 2014, an estimated 2,014 persons were living with a diagnosed HIV infection in Nebraska—a rate of 131 infections per 100,000 persons. Of these, 15.8 percent¹ of males and 14.3 percent of females were living with HIV attributed to IDU ([AIDSVu](#)).



¹ Includes transmission to individuals with injection drug use as a risk factor.



Hepatitis C (HCV) Prevalence and HCV Diagnoses Attributed to Injection Drug Use

U.S. Incidence: In 2015, there were 181,871 reported cases of chronic HCV and 33,900 estimated cases of acute HCV² ([CDC](#)). Where data were available, 64.2 percent of acute cases reported IDU ([CDC](#)).

U.S. Prevalence: An estimated 3.5 million Americans are living with HCV, including approximately 2.7 million living with chronic infections ([CDC](#)).

State Incidence: In 2015, Nebraska reported 8 cases of acute HCV and 893 cases of chronic HCV for rates of 0.42 cases per 100,000 persons and 47.15 cases per 100,000 persons, respectively ([CDC](#)).

State Prevalence: As of 2010, an estimated 16,100 persons were living with HCV in Nebraska ([HepVu](#)).

Additional Resources

- Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services, [DHHS Working to Combat Opioid Abuse and Drug Overdose Prevention, Pain Management Resources](#)
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, [Opioid Overdose](#)
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, [Annual Surveillance Report of Drug-Related Risks and Outcomes](#) (2017)
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, [Behavioral Health Barometer Nebraska, Volume 4](#) (2017)

² 2015 estimate after adjusting for under-ascertainment and under-reporting. Data for 2015 were unavailable for Alaska, Arizona, Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Iowa, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Wyoming.